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pathlessness to the desert. The great cathedrals of old religion would have stood: it is we who have dashed down the carved work with axes and hammers, and bid the mountain grass bloom upon the pavement, and the sea winds chant in the galleries. You will, perhaps, think all this was somehow necessary for the development of the human race. I cannot stay now to dispute that, though I would willingly; but do you think it is *still* necessary for that development? Do you think that in this nineteenth century it is *still* necessary for the European nations to turn all the places where their principal art treasures are into battlefields? For that is what they are doing even while I speak; the great firm of the world is managing its business at this moment just as it has done in past time.—*John Ruskin in "A Joy Forever."*

### Correspondence.

*Editor the Advocate of Peace:* Although a friend to Russia, as shown by my labors of 1891 as Chairman of the Russian Famine Relief Committee of the United States, and otherwise, as also by my impartial efforts for the success of the Conference at Portsmouth, I could not fail to note especially the humane spirit in which the honorable representatives of Japan were able to deal with the great questions involved, or to cherish the hope that the noble sentiments which governed them in concluding the treaty may early find concurrence among all peoples.

It was this feeling that prompted my letters of appeal and of final congratulation to the envoys, and the following special communication to His Excellency, Japan's very able Envoy Extraordinary, etc., to this country:

WASHINGTON, D. C., THE VICTORIA,  
September 20, 1905.

*His Excellency, the Honorable Kogoro Takahira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empire of Japan to the United States,*

*Sir:* Because of my profound interest in the peace of the world, and of my surpassing admiration for the manner in which the government of Japan and its illustrious representatives have performed their part in shaping, concluding and supporting the Peace of Portsmouth, I was constrained, on August 30, to offer my very hearty congratulations to His Excellency Baron Komura, who, I learn with much regret, is now seriously ill at New York.

But this does not satisfy my soul. And accordingly, without waiting for your return to Washington, I beg to offer to your Excellency these my added felicitations:

*First:* On the fact of a conclusion, by peaceful treaty, of the terrible war which had cost so many precious lives and so much of treasure; and,

*Secondly:* On the exaltation of spirit with which His Majesty, the Mikado of Japan, and his eminent representatives brought themselves to an acquiescence in terms of settlement deemed less than just.

I speak thus because, having, as she believed, been forced by the aggressive action and attitude of a leading power into one of the greatest wars of modern times, and having made her succession of victories on both land and sea the wonder of the nations, and hence entitled herself to something for damages, Japan, nevertheless, magnanimously yielded this in the Peace Conference rather than protract the war yet further against the highest welfare of her people, and the entreaties of the more enlightened portion of mankind.

The great Mikado and his counsellors have, by this acquiescence, made their part in the settlement a glorious part—one that will illumine the pages of history with a light divine, and stand forever a shining example to the so-called Christian nations. In a solemn moment, and by a single grand act, they have covered themselves with new glory, and have won for

this marvelous empire of the Orient the right to be accounted foremost among the civilized nations. Japan need not longer be known as "The Land of the Rising Sun." Her sun has risen!

With highest regards for your Excellency's part in this greatest of all victories, and with very great admiration for the government and people of your country, I have the honor to be

Most sincerely and cordially yours,  
JOHN W. HOYT,  
*Former Governor of Wyoming.*

The very noble and splendid message of the Mikado, announcing his approval of the treaty as concluded, but increases my admiration, fully justifies my communications to his Envoys, and deepens my desire that his example may prove an inspiration to other rulers and governing powers throughout the world.

Very respectfully yours,  
JOHN W. HOYT.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1905.

### New Books.

TOUR OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION IN THE UNITED STATES. Described by Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts. The Government Printing Office, Washington.

This handsomely bound and finely printed and illustrated volume of two hundred and eighty pages gives the story of the Interparliamentary Conference held at St. Louis last year, and of the generous hospitality of our government to the delegates from abroad. Mr. Barrows has included in the volume the history of the organization, growth and work of the Union in promoting international arbitration and friendly relations among the governments of the world. He has also inserted, under the title "A Prologue of Peace," certain noteworthy utterances of the Presidents of the United States on the subject of peace and arbitration, and likewise a brief account of the organization and work of the peace organizations in America. The volume is an important contribution to the story of the great peace movement of our time.

RECEUIL DES ACTES ET PROTOCOLES CONCERNANT LE DIFFEREND ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LA GRANDE BRETAGNE À PROPOS DES BOUTRES DE MASCATE. Submitted to the arbitration tribunal constituted under the arbitral agreement concluded October 13, 1904, between the above-mentioned powers.

This document issued, by the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, contains the contentions of the two governments which submitted the Muscat dispute to the Hague Court and the award of the arbitrators chosen from the Court to try the case. The case is the fourth one which has been submitted to the Court.

UNIVERSAL CONGRESS OF LAWYERS AND JURISTS AT ST. LOUIS SEPTEMBER, 1904. Official Report, edited by the secretary, Mr. V. Mott Potter of St. Louis.

This volume of four hundred and twenty-three pages, large 8vo, contains the full report of the proceedings of this important Congress which was held under the joint auspices of the Exposition and the American Bar Asso-

ciation, and presided over by Hon. David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. Among the able and instructive papers given in the report is one covering thirty-five pages, by Hon. John W. Foster, on "The Promotion of the Settlement of International Controversies by Resort to the Hague Tribunal or Reference to Special Commissions." Addresses on Mr. Foster's paper were made by Señor Don Emilio Velasco from Mexico, and by Hon. Jackson H. Ralston of Washington, D. C. Other important addresses were those on the Hague Conferences on Private International Law and the Protection of Private Property at Sea in Time of War. The report is published at St. Louis by the Executive Committee of the Congress, under the care of the secretary, Mr. V. M. Potter.

**A MONOGRAPH ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE.** By Liston McMillan, member of the Bar. Oskaloosa, Iowa. 72 pages. 8vo.

An interesting and thoroughly original discussion of various phases of international law, of the question of an international judiciary, of international intervention, etc. The author applies his principles to "The Case in Manchuria," where he finds that both the belligerents were equally at fault. Mr. McMillan, as he says in his preface, has written "this contribution to international peace literature" because it has seemed to him "that a discussion of the leading basic principles of international jurisdiction might aid in the evolution of international truth, and be helpful in the cause of international peace."

**THE IMPERIAL DRUG TRADE.** By Joshua Rowntree. London: Methuen & Company, 36 Essex Street, W. C. 304 pages.

This work is a restatement of the opium question, in the light of recent evidence and new developments in the East. In Part I. Mr. Rowntree gives briefly the history of the beginning of the opium trade forced upon China by Great Britain, and of the two opium wars. Part II. gives an analysis of the work of the Royal Commission sent to the East in the winter of 1893-4 to investigate the trade in opium and report to Parliament. It also deals with opium smoking, with the traffic in the drug and its use in Burma, the Straits Settlement, Hong Kong and China. Part III. traces the present position of the Indo-Chinese drug trade, and its effects on China. The author says, in conclusion, that judging only "from official dispatches, the utterances of statesmen and the journals of diplomatists, the imperial drug trade stands hopelessly condemned. It was illegitimate to begin with. It grew in dishonor. It lingers with discredit. It has enriched the one country and impoverished the other. But poverty is the least of the ills it has helped to fasten upon China. It has enervated her people, corrupted her officials, undermined the authority of her government, embittered the advent of the English and of a nobler faith, and violated the moral sense of the Chinese."

**RELIGION AND POLITICS.** By Algernon Sidney Crapsey. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 2 Bible House. 326 pages.

The twelve chapters of this book were originally delivered as sermon lectures by the author in his regular course of duty as a pastor. The discussion and criticism which they awakened induced him to publish them in full. They deal with the State, the Attitude of Jesus to

the State, Jesus' Method of Government, the Imperialized Church, the Present State of the Churches, etc. They are full of trenchant criticism of the present relation of church religion to politics, some of which is entirely just, but some of which is extravagant, to say the least of it. The chapter on "Jesus' Method of Government" — leaving aside the author's theological pronouncements, which do not seem very appropriate in the chapter — is about as fine an interpretation of the method taught and practiced by Jesus as has ever been written. We hope to give our readers the essential part of it in the next issue of this paper.

**WAR INCONSISTENT WITH THE RELIGION OF JESUS CHRIST.** By David Low Dodge. With an Introduction by Edwin D. Mead. Boston: Ginn & Company. Published for the International Union. Price, postpaid, 65 cts.

This book is a reprint of the two pamphlets, "The Mediator's Kingdom not of this World" and "War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ," first published by David L. Dodge in 1809 and 1812 respectively. They were the first pamphlets published in America directed expressly against the system of war, and their author, as our readers already know, founded the New York Peace Society in August, 1815, the first peace society in the world. These essays have long been out of print, and Mr. Ginn has done us all a great service in republishing them in his International Library series. The longer essay, the second prepared by Mr. Dodge, is a strong, radical arraignment of the war system, and contains the gist of the whole case against war, both from the Christian and the humanitarian and rational points of view. Mr. Mead's Introduction is a very valuable survey of the early work for peace in New York, and also of the services rendered to the cause by many eminent citizens of New York of the present time.

#### Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the American Peace Society, Boston, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be employed by the Directors of said Society for the promotion of the cause of peace.

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